Carolina Observer.

[NO. 398.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1825.

[VOL. VIII.—34.]

[illegible] AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
[illegible] DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 75 cents per [illegible] the first, and 37½ cents for each succeeding [insertion]. Advertisers are requested to state [the number] of insertions desired, or they will be continued [until] further orders, and charged accordingly. [Letters] to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

[Notice is] given, that the subscribers as Commissioners, will proceed to let to the lowest bidder [the] [illegible] addition and repairs to the Court [House of] Chatham county, on Tuesday, the 15th [of February] next, at the Court House; which addition [is worthy] the attention of undertakers.

PHILIP [illegible]STON, } Commissioners
[illegible] W. THOMPSON
[illegible] CLEGG
[illegible] January 5, 1825.—397 2wp

Notice.

[illegible] CAMERON has a supply of genuine [illegible] those who wish to avail themselves [of] its advantages, can do so by applying at [illegible]

[illegible] the poor, *gratis.*
[illegible] Jan. 13, 1825—397tt.

RANAWAY.

[From the] subscriber, on Monday last, the 10th [inst. an ap]prentice boy named ALFORD EVANS [about] 14 or 15 years. A suitable reward will [be given for] delivering said boy to me at Fayetteville, [or for] giving such information as may [lead to] the recovery of where he is hid or concealed.

DUNCAN SMITH.

[Fayette]ville, Jan. 13 1825—397.

Sheriff's Sale.

[Will be exposed] to public sale for cash, at the [Court House] in Fayetteville, on the first Monday [in February] next, all the following tracts of lands, [or so much] thereof as will satisfy the taxes due [for] the year 1823, and all costs.

[illegible] HILL DISTRICT.

[illegible] listed by John Culbreath, 82 50
[illegible] the head of Taylor Hole creek, 83
[illegible] 1 84
[illegible] Black [illegible] tax [illegible] listed by John Da[illegible] 23
[illegible] listed by David 2 44
[illegible] the Flat Swamp, listed by David How[illegible] 3 35
[illegible] listed by D. How[illegible] 46
[illegible] listed by do. for do. 46
[illegible] 5 35
[illegible] the Flat Swamp, tax 46
[illegible] listed by David Howi[illegible] 46
[illegible] John [illegible] tax

LOCK'S CREEK DISTRICT.

[illegible] listed by [illegible] 1 30
[illegible] on Sigg's Creek, listed by Neill Blizzard, 46
[illegible] Creek, listed by Joseph Cha[illegible] 2 0[illegible]
[illegible] Creek, listed by Daniel C[illegible] 1 03
[illegible] Creek, for the heirs of Arch'd [illegible] 23
[illegible] for the heirs of Ne[illegible] 25
[illegible] Buck's creek, listed by Jesse Duke 23
[illegible] the town line, listed by ditto 1 84
[illegible] Sandy creek, listed by [illegible] 3 45
[illegible] Phearis, tax [illegible]
[illegible] creek, listed by Daniel Ray 35
[illegible] 80
[illegible] Hugh Sampson, tax
[illegible] Gum Swamp, listed by Fleet Hall, 10

[UNLISTED] LANDS.

[illegible] swamp, joining Charles Mc[illegible] Sampson 1 55
[illegible] formerly owned by Robert [illegible] 23

[JOHN] BLACK, *Sheriff*,
[illegible] M'LERAN, *D. S.*

[illegible] Canal Lottery
[OF] VIRGINIA.
FIFTH CLASS.
[To be drawn on the] [illegible] day of *February*, 1825.
[illegible] [M'IN]TYRE, *Manager.*
SCHEME.

1 prize of $10,000 is		10,000
[illegible]		6,000
[illegible]		4,000
[illegible]	5,000	5,000
[illegible]	2,000	2,000
[illegible]	1,538	1,538
[illegible]	1,000	6,000
[illegible]	500	3,000
[illegible]	200	1,200
[illegible]		3,744
[illegible]	12	3,744
[illegible]	6	3,744
[illegible]	4	31,200
		$79,170

[illegible] *Tickets.*
[illegible] formed by the ternary combination of 30 numbers.

[T]ICKETS AND SHARES
[illegible] on application at the Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Whole Tickets, $4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

[illegible] of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. [illegible] lottery, which must of necessity draw at [illegible] 60, nett, with so many chances for capital [illegible] of packages may be had at the same [illegible] in any of the Lotteries of New-York, [illegible] Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, [illegible]

[illegible] 16, 1824—393tf

List of Letters

In the Post Office, Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1825.

A
John Averett
Samuel Allen
E. Arnold
Joseph Arey

B
Mary Blue
Sarah Buie
Alex. Brown
Daniel Baker
Balaam Banks
Wm. Barrot
Blake Baker
Elizabeth Burkloe
Thomas Barret
S. R. Bakewell
Broadfoot & Cochrane
Ann Blue
James Blackledge

C
Duncan Colquhoun
Arch'd. Cook
Wm. Carman
John Clarke
John Cutrin
Elizabeth Collins 2
David Culbreth
J. W. Cheesborough
George Cirzy
Wm. Cochran
Rev. E. Calaway
Mr. Clarke (coachmaker)
Wm. C. Cook
John H. Crowell
M. Campbell
Joseph Currier
Wm. R. Carman
D. Canaday
Angus Campbell
John Crusoe
Susannah Campbell
Norman Cameron

D.
Elizabeth Dolby
Rev. R. T. Daniel
Wm. Doughtson
Rev. F. O'Donoghue
John C. Davis
John Douglass
Mathew Drake
E. Donaldson, 2
Thomas Davis

E
Sam'l B. Edmonds 2
Ana Edwards
Sarah Edwards
Jonathan Evens Jr.
Henry Elliot 2
Alex'r Elliot
T. W. English 3
Thomas Esender 2

F.
Sherward Fort
John Foly
John Flowers

G.
Bryan Guy
James Godfrey
E. H. Gayton, 2
Ephraim Gee
Eliza Gordon
Mary Grove
Richard Grove
Wm. B. Grove

H.
Janet Hare
Catharine Hare
Thomas Harrington
Wm. Hunter, 2
W. L. Hunt
S. Hollingsworth
Jacob Harris
Nancy Hubbard
A. Holmes, 2
S. L. Hinton
Nathan'l Hinson
John Hair
Wm. Hodges
Parry B. Hyde
Daniel Hare

I & J.
Lewis Jones
John Ingram
Ann Ingram 4
Kimboro' Jones
E. Johnson
John Johnson
Mr. Jones, (Theatre)
James Johnson

K.
Wm. King
Hugh Kelly
Joseph King
Henry J. King

L.
Andrew Leonard
Claiborn Locus
Esther Love
Henry Law
Buckner Lanier
James Lynn

M.
Daniel Munroe
John Munroe 2
Thomas Munroe
C. Munroe 3
Neill Munroe
John Maberry
Samuel Milliken
Louis Marsh
Alexander Mason
James Miller
Nathan Mitchell
Thomas H. Massey
Reuben Meer
Rev. Thomas Mason

Mc.
Daniel McMillan
John McIver
Eliza McDaniel 2
John McDaniel
Alex. McQueen
Malcom McPherson
Hugh McLean
Wm. McDiarmid
L. H. McNeill
James McLean
Catharine McLean
Alex. McDonald
N. McIntyre
Arch'd McRaney
Neill McRainey
W. M'Gee
Neill M'Leran
Colin M'Rea
Daniel M'Leod
Margaret M'Neill
Peter M'Call
Arch'd M'Dairmid
Peter M'Kellar 2
Col. M'Pherson
Duncan M'Call
Ch's. M'Alister

N.
Mr. Newsom
Mary Nestid
Joseph Nelson
Martha Newbery

O.
Dimpsey Oliver
William Odom
Rev. Stephen Olin 5

P.
Alex'r. Patterson 2
Isaac Pharis
Joseph Pittman
A. Peytche
John Pettyfoot
Joseph Prindle
William Parker
Reuben Picket
John Patterson
Friend Perkins

R.
James Russ
William Robinson 2
James Readon
Wm. T. Richards

S
D. D. Salmon
David Smith
Malcom Shaw
Wm. Seawell
James Stevens
Richard Smith
Morris Smith
David Shaw 2
Col. Daniel Smith
Abner Sanborn
Neil Shaw
Mrs. R. S. Stanley
Symon Skipper
F. Smith
C. Smith
John M. Strong
Miss Sidney Sikes

T
John D. Thames
Barnabas Thawl
B. Thigpen 2
Alphius Turner
Edward Tyler
Zachariah Thigpen
James Terrell
C. J. Tooker
Ithiel Town 2
Champion Terry

V
Wm. J. Vincent

W
James Vann
Neil Wilkinson 2
Ann Washbrook
Henry Warwick
Nathan Williamson
Carleton Walker
J. Welsley
Alex. Walker

Any of these Letters remaining on hand the 1st April next, will be sent to the General Post office, as dead letters.

The following alteration of the Mails has been made since the last publication. The Charleston Mail arrives at 3 A. M. instead of 6 as heretofore. The Northern Mail departs at 5 instead of 8 A. M.

JOHN M'RAE, P. M.
Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. }
January 1st, 1825 }

☞ The Wagon Yard on Hay Street is open for the reception of visiters, affording great comfort and convenience to those who call—price 25 cents for a day and night.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A List of General and Field Officers,

In the Army of the United States, who continued in service to the end of the war of the Revolution, or were deranged in pursuance of the acts of Congress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Brigadier Generals—James Reed, John Stark.

Colonels—Ethan Allen, Joseph Cilley, Henry Dearborn, George Reed, Seth Warner.

Lieutenant Colonels—Samuel Stafford, Benjamin Titcomb.

Majors—Gideon Brownson, James Carr, Amos Merrill, Caleb Robinson, William Scott, Benjamin Whetcomb.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Major Generals—William Heath, Henry Knox, Benjamin Lincoln.

Brigadier Generals—John Glover, John Greaton, John Patterson, Rufus Putnam.

Colonels—John Bailey, Gamaliel Bradford, Timothy Bigelow, Jeduthan Baldwin, John Brooks, John Crane, David Cobb, David Henley, Henry Jackson, Michael Jackson, Thomas Marshall, James Mellon, Thomas Nixon, Wm. Sheppard, Calvin Smith, Ebenezer Sprout, Benjamin Tupper, Joseph Vose, James Wesson.

Lieutenant Colonels—Barachiah Bassett, Samuel Carlton, Tobias Fernald, William Hull, Henry Haskell, Benjamin Holden, Noah Littlefield, Ezra Newell, Andrew Peters, John Popkins, William Stacy, Joseph Thompson, Elijah Vose, Daniel Whiting.

Majors—Noah Allen, Moses Ashley, William H. Baillard, John Burnham, Hodijah Baylies, Thomas Cogswell, Samuel Carr, Matthew Clarkson, Seth Drew, Samuel Darby, Caleb Gibbs, Moses Knapp, Robert Oliver, Joseph Pettingell, Isaac Pope, Billy Porter, William Perkins, Nathan Price, John Spurr, Job Sumner, Lemuel Trescott, Samuel Tubbs, John Wiley, Nathan Winslow.

RHODE ISLAND.

Major General—Nathaniel Greene.

Colonels—Israel Angell, William Barton, Jeremiah Olney, Henry Sherburne.

Lieutenant Colonels—Silas Talbott, Samuel Ward.

Majors—William Blodget, Wm. Bradford, John S. Dexter, Coggleshall Olney, William Peck, Simeon Thayer.

CONNECTICUT.

Major Generals—[illegible] Samuel H. Piersons.

Brigadier General—Jedediah Hantington.

Colonels—Philip B. Bradley, Zebulon Butler, Thomas Grovenor, Return J. Meigs, Josiah Starr, Elisha Shelden, Heman Swift, Isaac Sherman, Sam. Willis, Sam. B. Webb.

Lieutenant Colonels—Ebenezer Gray, Joseph Hart, Hezekiah Holdridge, David Humphreys, Ebenezer Huntington, Thomas Hobby, Jonathan Johuson, John Sumner, David F. Sill, Jonathan Trumbull.

Majors—Albert Chapman, Benj. Throop, Willis Clift, Samuel Johnson, Eli Leavenworth, Daniel Lyman, Abner Pryor, Elisha Painter, David Smith, Benjamin Tallmadge, Amos Waldridge, Theodore Woodbridge, Robert Warner, John P. Wyllis, Joseph A. Wright.

NEW YORK.

Major General—Alexander McDougall.

Brigadier General—James Clinton.

Colonels—Donald Campbell, Philip Cortlandt, Lewis Dubois, Peter Gansevoort, John Lamb, James Livingston, William Malcolm, Goose Van Shaick, Frederick Weisenfelt, Marinus Willett.

Lieutenant Colonels—Jacobus Bruen, Robt. Cochran, Udney Hay, Richard Livinston, Ebenezer Stevens, William S. Smith, Cornelius Van Dyke, Benjamin Walker.

Majors—Sebastian Bauman, John Davis, Nicholas Fish, John Graham, Samuel Logan, Stephen McDougal, Lewis Morris, George C. Nicholson, Richard Pratt, James Rosecranse.

NEW JERSEY.

Brigadier General—Elias Dayton.

Colonels—John N. Cummings, Ephraim Martin, Matthias Ogden, Israel Shreeve, Oliver Spencer.

Lieutenant Colonels—John Conway, Jonathan Forman, Henry B. Livingston, Eleazer Lindsley, David Rhea.

Majors—Jeremiah Bruin, Joseph Bloomfield, Ichabod Burnett, William Barber, Nathan Bowman, John Burrows, Richard Cox, John Ross, Samuel Reading.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major General—Arthur St. Clair.

Brigadier Generals—Edward Hand, Wm. Irvine, Anthony Wayne.

Colonels—Daniel Broadhead, Rich'd Butler, William Butler, Henry Bicker, James Chambers, Thomas Craig, Rich'd Hampton, Adam Hubley, Francis Johnson, Robert Magaw, Stephen Moylan, Lewis Nicola, George Nagle, Andrew Porter, Walter Stewart, Frederick Vernon.

Lieutenant Colonels—Stephen Bayard, Lewis Harmer, Samuel Hay, Josiah Harmer, John Murray, Francis Mentges, Caleb North, Thomas Robinson, Christopher Stewart, Tench Tilghman.

Majors—John Armstrong, Wm. Alexander, Thomas Church, Isaac Craig, Evan Edwards, Moore Fontleroy, David S. Franks, James Grier, James Hamilton, John Hulings, Wm. McPherson, Tho. D. Moore, Francis Murray, James Moore, Francis Procter, James Parr, James Reid, George Tudor, Jeremiah Talbot.

DELAWARE.

Colonel—David Hall.

Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph Vaughan.

Majors—Nathaniel Mitchell, John Patterson.

MARYLAND

Major General—William Smallwood.

Brigadier Generals—Mordecai Gist, Otho H. Williams.

Colonels—Peter Adams, John Gunby, Jno. E. Howard, Josias Cawell Hall, Nathaniel Ramsay, Thomas Woolford, Ludwick Weltner.

Lieutenant Colonels—Uriah Forrest, Edward Tillard, Levin Winder.

Majors—Benjamin Brookes, Wm. Dent Beall, Wm. Brown, John Davidson, John Eccleston, Aquilla Giles, Henry Hardman, Thomas Lansdale, Thomas H. Luckett, John Lynch, James McHenry, Alexander Roxbury, Jona. Silliman.

VIRGINIA.

Major Generals—GEORGE WASHINGTON, Horatio Gates.

Brigadier Generals—Peter Muhlenberg, Daniel Morgan, Charles Scott, George Weedon.

Colonels—George Baylor, Abraham Buford, Burgess Hall, Wm. Davies, William Darke, Christian Febiger, Nathaniel Gist, John Gibson, John Green, Charles Harrison, Wm. Heth, Levin Joynes, Henry Lee, George Matthews, John Nevill, Wm. Russell, James Wood, Anthony W. White.

Lieutenant Colonels—Richard C. Anderson, Samuel J. Cabell, Jonathan Clark, Edward Carrington, Thomas Gaskins, Sam'l Hopkins, Samuel Hawes, John Jameson, Thomas Posey, Richard Taylor, Oliver Fowles, Benj. Temple, Wm. Washington, Gustavus B. Wallace, John Webb.

Majors—Peter B. Bruin, John Belfield, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Croghan, Rich'd Call, Joseph Crockett, Joseph Eccleston, Samuel Finley, George Gilchrist, Thomas Hill, John Hays, Christian Holmer, David Hopkins, Wm. Lewis, Wm. Moseley, John Poulson, Charles Pelham, Thomas Ridley, Smith Snead, David Stephenson, John Swan, Wm. Taylor, John Wyllis, Andrew Waggener.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Major General—Robert Howe.

Brigadier General—Jethro Sumner.

Colonels—James Armstrong, Tho. Clarke, Selby Harvey, Gideon Lamb, Archibald Lytle, John Patten, James Thackston.

Lieutenant Colonels—John Armstrong, Wm. Davidson, Hardy Murfree.

Majors—Reading Blount, Tho. Donohoe, George Doherty, Thomas Hogg, Griffith J. McRee, John Nelson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Major General—William Moultrie.

Brigadier General—Isaac Huger.

Colonels—Bernard Beekman, Charles C. Pinckney, Francis Marion.

Lieutenant Colonels—John F. Grimke, Wm. Scott, Wm. Henderson.

Majors—Edmund M. Hyrne, Ephraim Mitchell, Isaac Harleston, Tho. Pinckney.

GEORGIA.

Brigadier General—Lachlin McIntosh.

Colonels—Samuel Elbert, John McIntosh.

Majors—John Habersham, Philip Lowe, Joseph Lane.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

Major Generals—M. Duportail, Baron Steuben, Marquis LAFAYETTE.

Colonels—Thaddeus Kosciusko, ——Laumov.

Lieutenant Colonels—Cambray, Gouvion, John Fernant, Lewis de Fleury, Gimot, Wirbert.

Majors—Ferdinand de Brahm, J. Murnan, Geo. Shaffner, ——Villfranche.

STATE UNKNOWN.

Colonel—Moses Hazen.

Lieutenant Colonel—Edward Antill.

Mr. Noah, of the N. York National Advocate, closes some handsome remarks on the contemplated settlement at the mouth of the Columbia River, in the following manner:

"We should say that our national strides are too rapid, that we undertake Quixotic projects; but so we said when the grand canal was first attempted. For eighteen months we wore our eyes, hair, and fingers to nothing, in endeavoring to prove that the canal never would be completed, but, alas, the more we wrote the faster they worked, and had actually the boats afloat, and the tolls gathered, by the time we arrived at the conclusion that the thing was impossible. We doubt whether a post road can be made from Buffalo to the Columbia River, and whether post coaches, with glass windows, will be established; but it may possibly be done, and we will consider nothing as beyond the power, resources, and enterprize of this country. Should we establish a territorial government at the mouth of the Columbia, what poor devil shall we select as Governor? or who shall we exile to that spot.

Briefly, it may be necessary, to settle the question of occupation, or to have a lookout for our Indian trade, that some measures should be adopted on this subject; but as yet, we should suppose that an officer and fifty men sent round Cape Horn to that spot with provisions, &c. for a two years' residence, would be all that is required in the present state of affairs."

MESSAGE

Of the Governor of New York.

On the 4th instant Governor Clinton transmitted to the Legislature of New York, a Message, from which we make the following extracts. It is much too long for publication at length in the Observer, as it occupies more than nine close columns of the New York papers.

"Our devout thanks are due to Almighty God, for the signal blessings conferred on our country. The wise policy pursued by our national government, in cherishing our resources, in diminishing our debt, and in cultivating peace with all the world, has elevated our character abroad, and confirmed our prosperity at home. It is gratifying to perceive that the greatest maritime power of Europe, with which we are closely connected by commerce and communication, has adopted a similar pacific policy; and that the unhallowed conspiracies in the old world against the liberties of mankind can find no means of support and aggression on this side of the Atlantic.

Nor has our national government, while cherishing peace, been unmindful of the exigencies of war. A comprehensive and valuable system of coast defence has been digested, and is in a train of successful developement. Fortifications, in the most vulnerable points, have been erected. The war department has undergone a thorough and comprehensive reorganization, adapted at once to the economy of a peace, and the expansive requirements of a war establishment. Ordnance, arms, and other munitions, have been provided, and a system adopted of steady and progressive accumulation. An institution for military education, under the superintendence of scientific and talented men, is in a flourishing condition; and our youth are not only instructed in war, but acquire that information which renders them useful in cultivating the arts of peace. Our navy, at once the glory and the palladium of our country, is in a state of prosperous augmentation; and our gallant and hardy seamen are increasing their nautical skill, protecting our commerce, and maintaining the honor of our flag in every sea."

"But when we look nearer home, and examine the condition of the state, without reference to its federal relations, we have equal reason for gratitude to the Dispenser of all good. Our elementary schools and our literary institutions are prosperous beyond all former experience; the lights of religion and knowledge have increased; agriculture, commerce, manufactures, navigation, and the useful arts, are in a state of unprecedented activity and successful employment. The excitements and animosities which have hitherto rent us asunder, degraded our character, and impaired our ability for doing good, are yielding to a spirit of moderation and conciliation; and it is to be hoped, that in future the great subject of competition, and the great prize of ambition, will be confined to a distinguished career of public spirit, unalloyed by the debasing influence of faction, which, in seeking its own gratification, by the elevation of a part, generally overlooks the prosperity of the whole. Our civil and political institutions are derived from the wisdom, and exist in the will, of the people, the source of all rightful authority, and of all legitimate sovereignty. Conceiving it to be the sacred duty of public servants, entrusted with power and authority by the people, to consult the wishes as well as the interests of their constituents, it is my earnest desire, and shall be my favorite object, to recommend that course, and to pursue that policy, which may prove the most gratifying to the community, and the most auspicious to the great interest of the state. And in selecting persons for offices of power, trust, and emolument, it will be my aim to look for capacity, integrity, patriotic zeal, and public services. The times are auspicious to the healing of those dissentions which have so long interfered with our general happiness, and so greatly diminished the just consideration of the state in the councils of the nation. As far as in my power, I shall be happy to embrace this auspicious occasion, and make every proper effort to promote internal peace and tranquility. Having been elected to office, not by a party, but by the people, it is my ardent wish to cast myself upon their candor and judgment, to meet their scrutiny, to consult their will, and to promote their happiness. And I shall always be solicitous to cultivate a good understanding with the co-ordinate authorities, and to produce an harmonious union of effort for the public good."

"In 1820, while administering the government, I solicited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of passing a law by which the people could exercise their suffrages in the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The whole body of events con-

nected with this subject speak an admonitory language, and demonstrate that the enaction of such a law is anxiously desired by the people, and that it is enjoined by a just regard for their rights, and by the dictates of true policy. Whenever the people can enjoy the direct exercise of power themselves, no intermediate bodies should be interposed; and an unnecessary resort to delegated authority too frequently leads to an abuse of power, a prostration of principle, and a total disregard of the public will. It is sincerely to be desired that the Constitution of the United States could be so altered as to provide for a uniform mode of choosing electors throughout the Union. In such case the system by districts would, no doubt, be most judicious. But, while the mode is not uniform, sound policy seems to require that the choice should be left to the people by general ticket, and in the most simple and popular shape When the right of suffrage is generally diffused, and those who exercise the elective franchise vote by a general ticket, and the greatest or highest number constitutes an election, power is brought to the people in the most gratifying and unexceptionable manner. Ever since the political existence of this state, all our elections have been conducted on the principle of the highest number of votes, in the whole state, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; in districts for Senators [in the State Legislature] and Representatives in Congress; in counties for members of Assembly, and now for sheriffs and clerks; and in towns for supervisers, assessors, clerks, collectors, and constables; and no inconvenience has resulted. I therefore earnestly and respectfully recommend the passing of a law committing the choice of electors to the people, by a general ticket, and by the greatest number of votes, as a proceeding required by the sovereign authority of the state, and by every consideration which ought to govern the conduct of its Legislature. The statute recently passed submitting the mode of choice to the sense of the community, at the next annual election, does not interfere essentially with this measure; and if it did, it ought not to retard or prevent its immediate consummation. The voice of the people on this subject has been audibly expressed, and it was certainly a work of supererogation to resort to this process, the tendency of which will be to perplex a question sufficiently plain and universally understood, to postpone a due atonement to the violated majesty of the people, and to exclude you from the merit of performing this great duty."

"A republican government is certainly the most congenial with the nature, most propitious to the welfare, and most conducive to the dignity of our species. Man becomes degraded in proportion as he loses the right of self government. Every effort ought therefore to be made to fortify our free institutions, and the great bulwark of security is to be found in education, the culture of the heart and the head, the diffusion of knowledge, piety and morality. A virtuous and enlightened man can never submit to degradation; and a virtuous and enlightened people will never breathe in the atmosphere of slavery. Upon education we must therefore rely for the purity, the preservation, and the perpetuation of a republican government. In this sacred cause we cannot exercise too much liberality. It is identified with our best interests in this world, and with our best destinies in the world to come. Much indeed has been done, and we have only to cast our eyes over the state, and rejoice in the harvest which it has already yielded. But much more remains and ought to be done."

"The debt due on account of the canals and the subsidiary works is $7,467,770 99, of which $4,524,270 99 bear an interest of five per cent., and the residue an interest of six per cent., making an aggregate annual interest of $375,823 55. The revenue from the tolls, the present year, will exceed $310,000, and the duties on salt $100,000, which, with the other sources of income belonging to the canal fund, will, in all probability, produce an excess of revenue above the interest of the canal debt, of near $300,000."

"I cannot refrain, upon this occasion, from congratulating you and our country, on the propritious spirit which is generally diffused through the other States, in favour of Internal Improvements. The State of Ohio has now under consideration a stupendous project for uniting the Ohio river with lake Erie, which may justly be considered a prolongation or continuance of our Erie canal, and which will connect the Hudson with the Mississippi, and convert a most important portion of the United States into one vast Island. I shall welcome the commencement, and hail the consummation of that work as among the most auspicious events in our history. It will open to our trade the luxuriant valley of the Mississippi, and its auxiliary river.---It will immeasurably enhance the value and usefulness of our works—concentrate the commerce of the East and the West, in our great emporium, and bind the Union together by indissoluble ties.

Governor Clinton denies the right of the General Government to compel boats navigating the great canal of that state to be enrolled and licensed, and to pay tonnage duties. The following concludes his remarks on this subject: "I will not entertain a doubt but that the national government will command the abandonment of a claim so unfounded and pernicious; and I am persuaded that it has been preferred without due reflection, and without instructions from superior authority. But if this course shall not be pursued, it will then be your duty to take that stand which the rights and safety of the people imperiously demand."

We regret that we have no room for further extracts from this interesting paper.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled in Boston on the 5th instant. On the following day the Governor communicated his Message to both Houses.

Speaking of Internal Improvements, the Governor says—"The present state of the Treasury will not, I am sensible, admit of the application of funds to any considerable amount to objects of this nature. The time may, it is hoped, not be distant, when the state may be able to assist enterprising and public spirited individuals who may engage in them. My present object is to present the subject to the view of the legislature; and when it is considered that works of this kind require examinations, surveys and calculations, previous to their commencement, it is hoped the communication will not be thought premature. Should the legislature be disposed to pay attention to the subject at their present session, I would take the liberty of suggesting the expediency of appointing, or of authorising the employment, temporarily, of a civil engineer to make surveys, examinations, and reports relative to such routes or places as the legislature may designate. The information thus acquired, and deposited in the public archives, would be alike useful to the state and to those citizens whose enterprise and wealth may prompt them to engage in works of public utility; while the expense attending such surveys would be inconsiderable. An idea has prevailed with many of our fellow citizens, that works of such magnitude and general usefulness should be performed by the Federal Government. To such it is a sufficient answer—that the power to cut canals through the states is not among the powers granted to Congress by the constitution."

In recommending that the State aid in the erection of the contemplated monument on Bunker's Hill, the Governor uses the following handsome language:—"To commemorate one of the principal events of the Revolution, to consecrate the field in Massachusetts on which, in the first stages of the war, our heroes and statesmen sealed with their blood the principles they had sworn to maintain, where a disciplined enemy received from a hardy, untutored yeomanry, a lesson which produced the most beneficial consequences through the whole of the Revolutionary war, is worthy the care of the patriot and statesman. The splendid column on Bunker's Hill will unite principles with history, patriotism with glory. It will be read by all; its moral will strike deep into the heart, and leave an indelible impression on the mind. The trust is too sacred, the work too important, to rest exclusively in the charge of individuals; it should be a common property, in which every citizen should have a right: as it will be the pride, it should also be the property of the commonwealth."

England appears, annually, to furnish the world with some unusual *spectacle;* sufficient, at least, to excite curiosity, and generally, to command interest. Of these, the present on the carpet, is the fate of the Banker, Mr. FAUNTLEROY, who, having been proved guilty of forgery, and what is perhaps worse, breaches of trust, to the amount of £170,000, has been reluctantly condemned to die, and his sentence pronounced by the *Judge in tears.* What is it that thus produces compassion for crime? What is it that elicits this morbid sensibility for great villains? What is it that regards, with tenderness, and would shield, if possible, from punishment, a scoundrel, because he has been a man of education, and a fashionable man, a man of standing in the world.

It is a feeling which grows out of artificial ranks in society; a feeling which loosens the reins of honor from the rich, while it rivets the chains of honesty on the poor—a feeling, exactly the reverse of that which Christianity inculcates, to visit, with most severity, the sins of those who have been the most gifted with blessings, and, therefore, the least tempted to sin.

We do not like judicial displays, whether of compassion, or of severity, at any time; but surely no tear should have been allowed to blot the sentence, which justice indignantly claimed upon an offender, the least of whose atrocities is his own ruin.

Charleston Courier.

"A charming house and grounds," said a gentleman, calling upon his friend in the country, "but I believe you have only got them for your life."—"True," replied the other, "but I did not calculate upon wanting them much longer."

Pride, like the magnet, constantly points to one object; but, unlike the magnet, it has no attractive pole, but at all points rebels.

18th Congress, 2d Session.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Barbour, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the various memorials on the subject of piracy, made the following report, accompanied by a bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies," which was twice read, and made the order of the day for Thursday next:

"The Committee on Foreign Relations submit a report on so much of the President's Message as relates to piracies:

That our commerce, for years, has been harassed, and the lives of our citizens destroyed, by pirates issuing from the colonies of Spain, in the West Indies, is a fact derived not only from the message of the President, but is of universal notoriety. These outrages have been so long and so often repeated, and marked with such atrocious circumstances, that a detail of the particular cases would be as impracticable as unnecessary. Our government, with a view to protect our citizens, has resorted to the means within their power, by stationing a naval force near the places where the pirates resort—a measure also pursued by other powers. Every effort, heretofore, has been unavailing, to put an end to these atrocities. These desperadoes, acquiring confidence from impunity, becoming more ferocious from habit, and multiplying by recruits from the most abandoned of other nations, threaten the most disastrous mischiefs, justly alarming to that highly valuable and most respectable portion of our fellow citizens whose pursuits are on the high seas. It is manifest, as well from facts derived from other sources, as from the message of the President, that the continuance of this evil is ascribable to the asylum afforded the banditti in the colonies of Spain. The government of the United States, cherishing the most amicable disposition towards Spain, has presented the subject with great earnestness to the Spanish government, demanding reparation for the past and security for the future. To these reiterated remonstrances, no answer was returned till very recently, and to this day, all that has been obtained is a *promise* of a satisfactory answer to the applications of the government of the United States: although Spain has been solemnly warned, that, if she did not promptly acquit herself of her obligations to us on this subject, our government would be constrained, from the nature of the outrages, to become its own avenger, and, availing itself of its own resources, protect the commerce and the lives of the American citizens from destruction. In the same spirit of conciliation, an appeal has been made to the local authorities, accompanied with a request, that if, from weakness, they were unable to exterminate the hordes of banditti who took shelter from pursuit within their territories, that permission might be given to our forces to pursue them on land.

This has been denied, on the vain punctilio of national dignity. The posture in which Spain now stands, is that of connivance in these injuries, or incapacity to prevent them. "A sovereign who refuses to cause reparation to be made of the damage caused by his subject, or to punish the guilty, or, in short, to deliver him up, renders himself an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it." If the committee were of opinion that the refusal, on the part of Spain, was wilful, and not the result of inability, they would, with a full view of all the consequences which the measure involves, at once recommend an appeal to the last resort of nations against Spain, and all her dependencies. But, believing, as they do, that courtesy requires that her refusal to do us justice should be placed on the ground of inability—an inability resulting from causes which the committee intentionally forbear to enumerate, they content themselves with recommending only such measures as are believed to be indispensable effectually to reach the mischief. And hence they beg leave to present a bill with suitable provisions for the end designed."

[The first section of the bill which accompanied this report authorizes the building of ten sloops of war. The second authorizes the naval forces of the United States, in the fresh pursuit of pirates, on any of the islands of Spain in the West Indies, to land, whenever it may be necessary, for the purpose of capturing and securing the pirates. The third provides, that, if any pirates shall take refuge on any of the islands of Spain, in the West Indies, the President may, at his discretion, declare the port in a state of blockade.]

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up, to be read the third time, when Mr. Noble moved that the bill be committed to the Judiciary committee; which was agreed to—ayes 23, noes 21.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to authorize the President of the U. States to cause a road to be marked out from the west frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico; which was read and passed to a second reading.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill for allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp in the United States.

Mr. Ruggles explained the object of the bill, which was simply to allow persons to import raw hemp into the United States to manufacture it into cordage, and in exporting it again to receive a drawback.

After several verbal amendments, the bill was postponed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured in the United States from foreign hemp.

Mr. Talbot moved that the bill be postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Monday next; which motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 10.

The Speaker laid before the House communications from the Treasury and War Departments, relative to the destruction of property on the Niagara frontier during the late war; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to examine and report to this House, whether any, and if any, what further legislative provision is necessary for the impartial administration of justice in the territorial governments of the United States.

The bill further to amend the act authorising payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, being called up for a third reading,

Mr. Mercer moved to postpone the further consideration of this bill until to-morrow morning, in order that time might be given for the investigation of the information received from the departments this day on the subject.

Mr. Warfield moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until this day week. He considered the postponement called for by the importance of the subject, whether as it regarded the principle contained in the bill, or the amount of claims involved. This motion prevailed.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

"To the House of Representatives:

I should hasten to communicate to you the documents called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst., relating to the conduct of the officers of the Navy of the United States, on the Pacific ocean, and of the public agents in South America, if such a communication might now be made, consistently with the public interest, or with justice to the parties concerned. In consequence of several charges which have been alleged against Commodore Stewart, touching his conduct while commanding the squadron of the U. States, on that sea, it has been deemed proper to suspend him from duty, and to subject him to trial, on those charges. It appearing, also, that some of those charges have been communicated to the Department by Mr. Prevost, political agent, at this time, of the United States at Peru, and heretofore at Buenos Ayres and Chili, and apparently with his sanction, and that charges have likewise been made against him, by citizens of the United States engaged in commerce in that quarter, it has been thought equally just and proper that he should attend here, as well to furnish the evidence in his possession, applicable to the charges exhibited against Commodore Stewart, as to answer such as have been exhibited against himself. In this stage, the publication of these documents might tend to excite prejudices which might operate to the injury of both. It is important that the public servants, in every station, should perform their duties with fidelity, according to the injunctions of the law, and the order of the Executive in fulfilment thereof. It is peculiarly so that this should be done by the commanders of our squadrons, especially on distant seas, and by political agents who represent the U. States with foreign powers, and for reasons that are obvious, in both instances. It is due to their right, and to the character of the government, that they be not censured without just cause, which cannot be ascertained, until, on a view of the charges, they are heard in their defence, and after a thorough and impartial investigation of their conduct. Under these circumstances, it is thought that a communication at this time, of these documents, would not comport with the public interest, nor with what is due to the parties concerned.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1825."

The House then went into Committee on the bill to provide more effectually for the punishment of crimes, &c.

After debate and amendments, the committee rose and reported the bill, with its amendments.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, "providing additional means for the suppression of piracy;" which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Ingham moved to refer the message of the President of the United States, received on Thursday last, to a select committee.

This motion gave rise to a long and interesting debate, in which the sentiment generally expressed was that of the highest respect and veneration for the President. We collect from this debate, that the President's request of an investigation was probably occasioned by the remarks of Mr. Cocke, of Tenn. at the last session, in which he was understood to charge that officer with corruption.

Mr. Bartlett moved to refer so the message as relates to the priva or accounts of the President, to mittee of Claims, and, if this mo ceeded, would move to refer so m as relates to the disbursements, by sident, of public moneys, to st standing committee of the House properly have cognizance of the m

Mr. Ingham supported his mot was followed, in favor of the refer select committee, by Messrs. Brent Mercer, of Va. Livermore, of N. H ton, of S. C. A. Stevenson, of Va nan, of Pa. Trimble, of Ky. and of Pa.

Mr. McLane, of Del. and Mr. M Va. wished that the message mig the table, for the purpose of obtain definite information of the nature claims which the President might

Mr. McLane, in concluding his expressed "his regret that the P had thought it necessary for his repu it was certainly not necessary for h tation—or for his interest, to take th he had done in this matter."

Mr. Forsyth professed himself in the appointment of a select comm on the message, but was desirous its powers—and with that view, if sage were to be referred to a sele mittee, he should move the follow structions:

"With instructions to receive f President any evidences or explana his claims which he may think pr present, and to file the same in t of the Clerk of this House, to be a on at the next session of Congress."

Mr. Forsyth afterwards modifi motion for instructions, by striking clause which directs the committe the evidence they might receive in fice of the Clerk, and substituti rection to report it to the House.

The question was first taken on s the Message to the Committee of and decided in the negative, by a la jority—

The question then recurring on M ham's motion to refer it to a sele mittee, and the question being upon ing to the instructions moved by M syth—

Mr. Livingston said, that the purport of sage seemed to be misunderstood by man men for whom he had the highest respe whose opinions, on other occasions, he times formed his own. By some it had sidered a demand for an unliquidated claim, by others it was treated as if it we justifiable attempt to use the influence ficial station, in order to command the a the House, and obtain a favorable set doubtful accounts, while other gentlemen a total want of ability to discover the objec

There is something not only so just, bu liarly delicate and touching, as well in the this application as in its manner, connecte period at which it is made, that it made a pression on my feelings, and forces me some astonishment and concern at the which it has been treated. Considered as application to the justice of the country been animadverted upon with more strict any common application had before rece it was no common address, whether the p occasion, or the object, were considered.

It came from a man venerable for his pected for his services, now filling, and ha filled, with honor to his country, the first it came from the President of the United dressed to the Representatives of the peo served. His object was to obtain an of suggestions which had been made, not in lic papers, but on the floor of that House application was made at a moment select most scrupulous delicacy, when his retirem his high station precluded the most distan official influence. Can it be said that this mon application, and should be treated more attention than a claim for the settle disputed account? The Presidential offic co-ordinate branch of the Government, eq portance, if not in power, with this House. ficial character of the functionary who fill *individual,* as he had been called in debat public concern, and he had a right, and had an interest, to have that character cle all shadow of suspicion that might have be on it. It was just, too, that that investigati now be made; before, it would have been ungenerous suspicions of official influenc future period it would have the effect of him from his honorable retirement, and s that repose which his services had carne age required.

He would vote for the reference to a s mittee, as the most respectful, the most effi most prompt mode of disposing of the me

Mr. Livermore, of N. H. and M cer, of Va. were opposed to the instr

Mr. Mangum, of N. C. then rose, and a hope that every remark which he might duty to make, would be taken as they we in a spirit of perfect veneration for the di ed individual from whom this message Though he had no design to be deficient i it might happen, from his ignorance of t that he would appear so. Yet he must to him, this appeared to be one of the stra plications that ever was made to Cong might be considered as presumption in h any thing in relation to its delicacy. T dent was certainly the best judge of what licate, in his own case. But he should su ing his own judgment, that an applicatio was indelicate; and, he hoped he should n deficient in respect, when he said, that he feel sorry should this claim not be treated ner different from common claims.

It was with pleasure he believed that t tigation was utterly unnecessary to repel a or ward off attacks upon the Chief Mag His long life, spent in the service of hi spoke for itself. And, though his char the sun, might not be without spots, Mr. was not his office to point them out, unl ty compelled him. He thought that tak ment of this committee would not merc sceading far beneath the duty of the m this House, as legislators, but would be a gratuitous act, when circumstances did it. If the President's demand was a mere claim, what sincerity was there in the b we heard from Maine to Louisiana, ab rights, if one question of mere, naked right, was to be preferred to another. If of that kind, he said he knew no differ tween the President of the United States humblest cottager. Both had the same the justice of this House, and he woul claims of both take the same direction.

Mr. M. said, he thought it would be mo that further light should be given upon ject, than to call on the House to act upon present state of uncertainty. And, under pression, he moved to lay the message on

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The question being taken on this motion,
s is lost: 41 members only rising in its

The debate being resumed,
Messrs. Ellis, of Pa. Warfield, of Md.
Duffie, of S. C. and Ingham, of Pa. op-
sed the motion for instructing the com-
ttee.
Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Lincoln supported
motion to instruct.
The question was taken on agreeing to
instructions proposed by Mr. Forsyth,
way of amendment to Mr. Ingham's mo-
n to refer the Message to a select com-
ttee, and decided in the affirmative. For
instructions, 90; against them, 70.
The question on Mr. Ingham's motion,
thus amended, was then decided in the
rmative, without a division, and a com-
ttee of seven members ordered to be ap-
nted accordingly.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Messrs. Ingham, Saunders, Poinsett, F.
nson, Hayden, Tomlinson, and Sloane,
e announced as having been appointed,
suant to the order of yesterday, to com-
e the select committee to whom was re-
ed the Message of the President of the
States, in relation to certain accounts of
with the Government.
Mr. McLane, from the Committee of
s and Means, reported a bill "autho-
ing the Secretary of the Treasury to bor-
a sum not exceeding twelve millions of
ars, or to exchange a stock of four and
half per cent. for a certain stock bear-
an interest of six per cent." which was
e read and committed.
The House proceeded to the considera-
of the bill further to provide for the
ishment of crimes against the United
es.
Mr. Livingston moved a series of amend-
ts, of considerable length, and embrac-
many new provisions. The mover hav-
said a few words in explanation of these
ndments, they were ordered to be print-
and the farther consideration of the bill
postponed to Monday next.
Mr. Beecher moved that the House go
committee of the whole on the bill for
continuation of the Cumberland road.
e motion prevailed, and the House went
committee accordingly.
Mr. Beecher explained the objects of the
when the blank for the sum to be ap-
riated was filled with $200,000.

United States Penal Code.—The penal laws
the United States have long been known
be entirely deficient; but the subject was
ave a one, and its details to such a de-
perplexing, that a revision of those
has always been contemplated with
nance, almost amounting to aversion.
defects of the system have become so
rant, however, as to overcome this re-
ance; and the House of Representatives
length seriously engaged in the discus-
of a bill embracing such a multitude
rovisions for the punishment of offences
have hitherto gone unpunished, as to
te a wonder that, under this defective
m, so few crimes have been committed
in the peculiar jurisdiction of the fe-
l government. This bill will, probably,
sion much discussion and difference of
ion upon its details; but as it has been
usly entered upon, we think it probable
in whatever shape it may be thrown
endments, a bill upon this subject
ake the form and force of a *law* before
close of the present session.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM BRAZIL.

New York, Jan. 10.

ia papers and letters to the 23d Nov.
that business was completely at a
in consequence of the unsettled
of political affairs. In the end of Oc-
two regiments of the garrison had
ied, and for two days the city of Ba-
es in a state of riot, during which the
ary commander was killed. Order
ually restored, but from the tenor of
addresses published by the authorities,
ident that much disaffection towards
perial government prevailed in the
try, and that a revolutionary move-
was apprehended. The second daugh-
of the Emperor Don Pedro had been
ed by the name of Donna Francisca
na Joanna Charlotta Leopoldina, of
ngels, Romana Xavier de Paula Mi-
Gabriella Rafaella Gonzaga. Flour
ndant, and prices nominal.

NOTICE.

publicare notified that the Charleston Mail
ge books, are removed from the Mansion
oarders' Hotel.

THE CONTRACTOR.

ettville, January 3d, 1825—3t396pd.

REMOVAL.

MARTENSE has removed to the store
merly occupied by Mr. E. E. Lewis, one
est of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers
a general assortment of Dry Goods, Cot-
, straw Bonnets, Mr's Imitation Beaver
s wholesale and retail.
erville, Dec. 16, 1824—393tf.

st rate Journeyman Saddler will
n constant employment this summer, by
J. R. CHISHOLM
ettville, July 26th 1824.—392tf

Fresh Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale,
By J. Peabody.
ettville, Jan. 6.—6t401

NOTICE.

subscriber intending to leave Fayetteville,
appointed Thomas L. Hybert, Esq. attorney
his agent, and requests all those indebted to
make immediate payment to Mr. H. who is
thorised to grant discharges for the same.
final attention to this notice will save costs.
WILLIAM SPADER.
ettville, January 3, 1825.—3t396.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 20, 1825.

The northern mail of yesterday having brought us no papers north of Raleigh, we are enabled to bring up our account of the proceedings of Congress only to the 12th inst. They are daily becoming more interesting, and we think the contracted view of them which we present in this paper will be read with no ordinary interest.

A report has been in circulation in this place for the last week, that the Small pox had broken out in Cheraw, and that a gentleman who is now in the hospital in this vicinity, contracted the disase at that place. We are glad to have it in our power, on the authority of the last Cheraw papers, to contradict this report.

Public Dinner.—On Tuesday week the citizens of Halifax, to evince their approbation of the public services of his Excellency Governor Burton, late Representative to Congress from that district, and to congratulate him on his elevation to the Gubernatorial Chair of this State, gave him a public dinner, in which a numerous company of highly respectable citizens participated.

Our readers will find, on the first page, a list of the General and Field Officers of the Revolutionary Army. It is an article of much interest, well calculated to keep alive in our bosoms feelings of national pride and of patriotism. And who can read it without thankfulness, that so many heroes were found to aid in the noble effort to cast off the shackles which a tyrannical parent had drawn around the infancy of our country?

We wish it were in our power to publish the names of those less distinguished officers and private soldiers, who, without the inducements which eminence offered, struggled through a long war, in the cause of freedom and of man. We have thought that too little honor is usually awarded to this class, some of whom, but for circumstances over which they had no control, might have lived forever on the pages of history, a WASHINGTON or a LAFAYETTE. There were, no doubt, in the ranks of our army at that period, many who sacrificed the comforts and endearments of fortune, friends and family, perhaps many *Harvey Burches*, who even bad adieu to hope itself, to assist in the deliverance of their country.

It would not, perhaps, be practicable, at this late period, to obtain even a list of those subordinate officers and private soldiers who would be known in the sphere in which the Observer circulates.

A convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 17th of April last, between the governments of Russia and the United States, has just been ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which the differences existing between the two governments in relation to the northwest coast, have been amicably adjusted. The United States renounce all right to form any establishment, upon the northwest coast, to the north of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude; and Russia, in like manner, renounces all right to form any establishment to the south of the same parallel.

The following appointments have recently been made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William McRee, of North Carolina, to be surveyor of the public lands in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Joshua Taylor, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of Revenue for the Port, of Ocracoke, N. C.

James Owen, to be Collector of the Customs at Wilmington, N. C.

Nicholas Biddle and Manuel Eyre, of Pennsylvania, E. I. Dupont, of Delaware, and Henry Eckford, of New York, and Wm. Patterson, of Maryland, (in place of John McKim) to be Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the part of the Government.

Bank of the U. States.—At an election held by the Stockholders of the U. States Bank at the Banking House in Philadelphia, on the 3d and 4th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz. Thomas Cadwalader, Richard Willing, Joseph Hemphill, Samuel Wetherill, Lewis Clapier, Paul Beck, Jr. John A. Brown, Cadwalader Evans, Jr. Thomas P. Cope, John Sergeant, Silas E. Weir, Gustavus Colhoun, James C. Fisher, John Potter, of South-Carolina, Robert Gilmor, of Maryland, Roswell L. Colt, of do. Robert Lenox, of New York, Daniel C. Verplank, of do. James Lloyd, of Massachusetts, Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of do. And, at a meeting of the board on the evening of the 4th inst. Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Institution for the ensuing year.

Town of Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1825.

The annexed report of the Health Officer contains all the facts and circumstances concerning the *Modified Small Pox*, that we have in our power to lay before the public.

With that Officer, we trust, by unremitted exertions, and the blessings of a kind Providence, the appalling disease will soon be driven from our borders.

GILBERT ECCLES,
P. J. MALLETT
JAMES TOWNES,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
JOHN ECCLES,
JOHN MATTHEWS,
JOHN KELLY,
Commissioners.

Attest, DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*

To the Commissioners of Fayetteville:

GENTLEMEN,

One case only of the prevailing Epidemic disease has occured since my last weekly report to your board; this case did not occur in town, but originated from the same source of contagion that all the other cases have.

It is gratifying to have it in my power to inform you, that no secondary source of the disease has occurred in town. In every instance where persons have been infected at the Mansion Hotel, and sickened with the disease elsewhere, their early and circumspect removal to the Hospital has left no infection behind. I flatter myself that we shall soon be enabled to say, that this direful disease is eradicated.

Admitted into the Hospital, since last weekly report, old Pompey,		1
Sick, remaining in the Hospital, as reported	White persons,	3
	Colored ditto,	2
Whole number of sick,		6
Recovered from the disease, but not discharged, colored persons,		3
Total number in the Hospital,		9

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble serv't.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
Acting as Health Physician.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19th, 1825.

The following articles have been communicated for publication:

Extracts from a Report, made Jan. 31, 1822, *by the British National Vaccine Establishment.*

"Vaccination has now been submitted to the test of another year's experience, and the result is an increase of our confidence in the benefits of it. We are happy to say, that it appears to have been practised more extensively than it was, notwithstanding the influence of exaggerated rumours of the frequent occurrence of the small pox subsequently on the minds of some persons, and the obstinate prejudices of others, who still continue to adopt inoculation for that disease. The unavoidable consequence of the latter practice is to supply a constant source of infection, and to put the merits of vaccination perpetually to the severest trial.

"Of small pox, in the modified and peculiar form which it assumes, when it attacks a patient, who has been previously vaccinated, many cases indeed have been reported to us, in the course of the last year, and some have fallen within the sphere of our own observation; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being uniformly exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient dies most commonly, when he dies of small pox."

"A family lost its two first born children of the small pox, inoculated by two of the most skilful surgeons of the time; nor is it improbable that the parents might have had to lament the loss of more children under the same formidable disease, if the promulgation of the protecting influence of vaccination had not happily interposed to rescue them from the consequences of a repetition of the fatal experiment. Of their remaining children, one took the small pox after vaccination, and went through it in that mild and mitigated form, which stamps a value upon this resource, as real in the eye of reason and sound philosophy, as when it prevents the malady altogether."

"That the blessing is not yet absolutely perfect, we are ready to admit; but when we compare it with inoculation for the small pox, the only alternative, we have no hesitation in stating, that the comparison affords an irresistible proof of its superior claims to regard; for we learn from ample experience, that the number of cases of small pox, in the safe form which it is found to assume after vaccination, is by no means equal to the number of deaths by inoculation; an evidence quite irrefragible, and, as it appears to us, decisive as to the incalculable advantages of the practice of the first over that of the latter method.

"The number of persons who have died of the small pox this year within the bills of mortality, is only 508; not more than two-thirds of the number who fell a sacrifice to that disease the year before; and as, in our last report we had the satisfaction of stating that more persons had been vaccinated during the preceding than in any former twelve months, we flatter ourselves that this diminution of the number of deaths from small pox may fairly be attributed to the wider diffusion of vaccination."

FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Vaccine Inoculation.—It is a very remarkable circumstance, that since vaccine inoculation has become general, as a substitute for small-pox, we scarcely ever see or hear of those eruptive disorders to which the term varicella or chicken-pox, has been somewhat vaguely applied. The fact no one will dispute; but opinion does not seem quite so unanimous as to the explanation of which the circumstance is susceptible. Dr. Thompson maintains, and we think justly, that all varioloid diseases spring from one source; and, the modified small-pox which so frequently follows vaccination, and the chicken-pox of former times, are in fact the same distemper, rendered different in their complexional character by the present mild mode of inoculating—inoculating we say: for it would seem that even the genuine vaccine virus is but a modification of the small-pox poison, disarmed greatly of its noxious power by its having become the disease of a brute animal.

Of the *Varioloid* Epidemic which prevailed in Edinburg in the year 1819, Dr. Thomson makes the following statement:

Whole number of cases seen by him	836
Of these, the number who never before had the small pox, or been vaccinated,	281
Of this number, the *deaths* were 1 in 4.	
Of those who had passed though the *small pox*	71
Of this number, 3 *deaths*, or 1 *to* 23.	
Of those who had been *vaccinated*	484
Deaths only *one*, or 1 to 484.	
TOTAL NUMBER,	836
Whole number of deaths,	74
Those without protection of small or cow pock	70
Protected by *Small Pox*	3
Protected by *vaccination*	1
	74

PRICE. CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qu'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1	1 25
Apple, in dem'd	do	40	45
Peach,	do.	40	45
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Beeswax	do.	32	33
Butter,	do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	18	21
2d & 3d qual.	do	17	20
Candles, Mould,	do	12	14
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	12	13¾
Corn,	bushel	45	50
Copperas	lb.	3¼	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	90	92½
Flour Superfine	barrel.	4¾	5¼
Fine,	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	do	4 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon.	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb.	2 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	28	30
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	21	
Pimento,	do	25	
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 50	11 50
Common,	do	8	9
Loaf,	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	75	80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do	65	75
	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	6½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3¼	3½
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat, new	bush.	80	85
Whiskey,	gallon,	32½	85
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

REMARKS.

Cotton is still advancing, 13¾ has been given this day for only good, 14 cents is asked for prime. Salt has fallen; Turk's Island 65 to 75, Liverpool 75 to 80. Flour is dull; Tobacco 3¼ to 5½. West India Goods generally plenty and dull, large supplies daily arriving.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on New York at 60 days, 1 a 1½ per cent. pr.

United States Notes 2½ a 3 per cent. pr.

Country merchants may now be certain of finding full supplies of W. I. and other goods, at very low prices.

Notice.

THE establishment of the "CAROLINA OBSERVER" passed on the 1st of January, into the hands of Mr. Edward J. Hale, with whom all accounts subsequent to that period, are hereafter to be settled.—Subscribers and customers will find their accounts up to the 1st of January, at the Post Office, where they are requested to call and make settlement as early as convenient. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1825—98.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. James Coit, merchant of Cheraw, to Miss Frances S. Taber, daughter of Capt. P. S. Taber, of this place.

Fire Works,

THE Inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity are respectfully informed, that Messrs. DENCE & LYONS have arrived in this town, and are now preparing, at considerable expense,

A Grand & Brilliant Exhibition of Fire Works,

Which they will present to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place in a few days. Due notice of time, place, and particulars, in a future advertisement.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20.—98tf

Drafts at Sight,

ON New York and Philadelphia,
For sale by
ROBERT DONALDSON.
January 18th, 1825.—98-2t

New Clothing Store.

JOHN BYRNE informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just opened, in the store lately occupied by Messrs. Hugh Campbell, & Co on the corner of Market Square, a very handsome assortment of

Ready-made Wearing Apparel,

warranted to be of the best workmanship and materials, and cut in the latest fashion, which he will sell at a very small advance over cost—those in want of any of the above articles, are requested to call and choose for themselves.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1825—98tf.

NOTICE.



ON Saturday, the 12th day of February next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, that convenient and well situated tenement, on the south side of Maiden Lane, now in the occupation of Daniel Baker. The lot is fifty-four by one hundred and three feet, on which is a comfortable dwelling house, together with out houses and garden. The situation is healthy, and in a very pleasant neighborhood. At least six months credit will be given the purchaser. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

THOS. DAVIS,
JOHN B. JOHNSON.

January, 18, 1825—98 4t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's plantation, about four miles from Fayetteville, on the 1st inst. a Negro Boy named SHADRACK, black complexion, about 17 years of age, and about 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a dark striped round jacket, blue striped pantaloons, and a straw hat. The above reward will be given, and all expenses paid, on delivering him to me, in Fayetteville, or to Edward Mooney, at the plantation, or to any Jailor in the State.

JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 20.—98-3tp

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY, some time since, a Negro Man named JOHN, belonging to the estate of William Shepard. He is a dark mulatto fellow, about 6 feet in height, spare form, and has a blemish in one of his eyes, apparently the effect of Small pox. He is a bricklayer by trade, and it is supposed that he is in Wilmington or Fayetteville, or in the vicinity of some of the large towns in this State. The above reward will be given for the detection and deliverance of said negro to me, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD.

Newbern, Jan. 8—98-3t

Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained, from the County Court of Montgomery, letters of administration on the estate of ANDREW WADE, deceased, hereby gives notice, to all those indebted to said deceased, to make payment. All those to whom said deceased is indebted are requested to render statement of their claims to the subscriber, for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, this notice will be plead in bar.

EDWIN O. LEGRAND.

Lawrenceville, Jan. 5, 1825.—98-6t

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for all, or either of three several notes given, by the subscriber to Mr John McLean, of Moore county, dated some time in December last. The first for one hundred dollars, payable the 1st January inst. Another for $175, payable the 1st January, 1826. The third for $175, payable the 1st January, 1827. All which several notes, together with a bond of $550, bearing date with said notes, and conditioned for the delivery of certain other property, not determined not to pay, the said John McLean, not being unable, according to contract, to receive the consideration for which the said several obligations were given.

JOHN [illegible]

Robeson county, Jan. 17th, 1825.—

Notice.

ON Tuesday the first day of February next, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, that well known and valuable plantation, formerly the residence of David Bethune, deceased, now belonging to the heirs of said deceased, situate within a mile of McPhaul's mill, Raft Swamp, Robeson county. The conditions of the sale, the quantity of land, and situation thereof, will be made known on the day of sale. JOHN BETHUNE.

January 17th, 1825.—98-2t

Equity Sales.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, of the County of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, in the suit in said court depending, wherein the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina are complainants, and John M'Kay, jr. and Colin M'Rae are defendants, there will be sold, at public auction, at the Court House of the county aforesaid, in the town of Fayetteville, at 10 A. M. of Monday the 7th of March next, under the direction and superintendance of the undersigned, certain seven tracts of land lying and being in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, containing in all 2048 acres, more or less, conveyed by deed of mortgage, by said John M'Kay, jun. to the aforesaid complainants. On one of these tracts is the house and plantation late and now in the occupancy of Hugh Campbell, Esq.

Also two small tracts of land, in all about 70 acres, more or less, in said county, conveyed by deed of mortgage, by said Colin M'Rae, to said complainants.

These lands will be divided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Plots or plans of such division will in a few days be furnished, and may be seen at the Bank of North Carolina, in Fayetteville, and at the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity, at the Court House in Fayetteville. Terms of sale, one, two and three years credit, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bond with security, to be approved of by the undersigned, and executing deeds of mortgage to the Clerk and Master and his successors in office, for the further and more effectually securing the payment of such bonds.

JOHN HOGG, *C. & M. E.*

Cumberland county, &c. } 98-tM5
Jan. 18, 1825. }

POETRY.

THE FALL OF BEAUTY.

From a dramatic tale, entitled "The Hunting of Badlewe."

'Once on a lovely day—it was in Spring—
I rested on the height of that dread cliff,
That overlooks old Stirling. All was gay:
The birds sang sweet; the trees put forth their leaves
So pale, that in the sun they look'd like blossoms;
The wild thyme and the violet deck'd the sward
On which I lay, scenting the air with sweets:
Some children wandered careless on the hill,
Selecting early flowers. My heart rejoic'd,
For all was glad around me. One sweet maid
Came tripping near, eyeing, with gladsome smile,
Each little flower, that bloom'd upon the hill:
Nimbly she pick'd them 'minding me of the swan
That feeds upon the waste. I blest the girl!
She was not maid nor child; but of that age,
'Twixt both, when purity of frame and soul
Awaken dreams of beauty drawn in heaven.
Deep within a little den, within the cliff,
A flow'ret caught her eye—it was a primrose,
Fair flaunting in the sun. With eager haste,
Heedless of risk, she clamber'd down the steep,
Pluck'd the wish'd flower—and sigh'd! for when she saw
The depth she had descended, *then* she woke
To sense of danger. All her flowers she dropt,
And tried to gain the height: *but tried in vain!*
I hasted to her rescue; but—alas!
I came too late!

ANNA.—O God! and did she fall?

RAN.—Yes, lady; far, far down upon the rocks below,
Her lovely form was found at rest!
I saw her in mid air, fall like a seraph
From out the firmament. The rooks and daws,
That fled their roost in thousands at the sight,
Curtain'd her exit from my palsied eye
And dizzy brain. O! never will that scene
Part from my heart! whene'er I would be sad,
I think of it.

Wilson & Binney,

HAVING commenced the commission business in New York for the sale of southern produce will make liberal advances on all consignments, forwarded to their House.

Reference
Messrs. CALVIN W. HOW & Co. } N. York.
VALENTINE PETTINGELL & Co. }
AMOS BINNEY Esq. }
JOHN BINNEY Esq. } Boston.
CHURCHILL & COLLAMORE }
DODD & BARNARD, Charleston, S. C.
Dec. 16, 1824—8t400pd.

H. G. NELSON,

HAS just received his FALL ASSORTMENT of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, which he offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at a small advance for Cash.

ALSO,
40 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

Just received and for sale, several neat light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.
C. & P. MALLETT.
June, 1824.—67tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3, 1824.—52tf.

Received, by the last arrivals.

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes
And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.
59* ABIJAH WHITING.

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824. 56tf.

E. E. Lewis.

HAS received by the last arrivals TWENTY BALES of Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids, Stripes and Checks.
20 cases of Straw Bonnets—100 nests bandboxes, 1000 doz. fine ivory shell and imitation combs, very cheap—100 plaid cloaks.
The above with a very general assortment of DRY GOODS are offered wholesale or retail at a small advance from cost.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11th, 1824—388tf.

H. G. NELSON.

HAS just received ninety five Packages of BOOTS and SHOES, of the *latest Fashions*, which are offered at *wholesale* and *retail*, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,
20 doz. Morocco Hats
5 cases Wool do
20 doz. Morocco Skins
50 Calf and Morocco Pocket Books
50 Reams Writing Paper
20 Nests Packing Trunks, &c.
Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.
Fayetteville, November 11, 1824—388tf

100 Tons Log wood,
For sale by,
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, Sept, 29, 1824—382tf.

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*
July 7, 1824.—392tf

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugars.
30 Barrels do.
10 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee.
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 qr Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
10 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 casks Sicily Madeira } WINES.
2 do. Colmanor }
4 do. L P Teneriffe }
30 Pieces 42 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Seroon Flotant Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
30 do. Goshen Cheese.
10 Crates Wine bottles.
1000 lbs. Bar Lead.
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons Swedes Iron assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Share Moulds
1 do. Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch, on Person Street.
For terms, apply to C. T. H.
Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
August 4, 1824.—74*

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.
ALSO
A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.
JOHN HUSKE.
Fayetteville, November 11, 1824—388tf

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824 381tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has left his notes and accounts with John D. Eccles, Esq. for Collection.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1824—8t98 pd.

WANTED,

SIX or Eight first rate Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers, to whom first rate wages, and constant employment will be given by
H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1824—384tf

NEW GOODS.

133 *PACKAGES*, of well selected DRY GOODS, for this Market; just opened and for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on terms to suit purchasers.
Merchants from the country, are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices.
E. E LEWIS.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

New Goods.

JUST received and now opening, a complete assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, cheaper than ever, together with a complete assortment of *FANCY DRY GOODS* of every description, which are offered at *Wholesale* and *Retail*, as low as can be bought in the place for cash.
Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves. A. WHITING.
Fayetteville, November 17, 1824.—389tf

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—79tf.

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.
ALSO
A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11th, 1824—388tf.

WILLKINGS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,
AT THEIR AUCTION STORE, HAY STREET,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

3 Pipes superior Cogniac brandy, Seignetts brand,
5 Hhds and 15 Barrels N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
10 barrels Apple Brandy,
12 do. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
25 do. Loaf Sugar,
7 quarter casks sweet Wine,
2 casks sad Irons,
65 bags coffee,
20 do. pepper,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
50 do. 10 by 12 do. do.
25 do. Fayetteville mould candles,
10 do. bar soap,
2 do. club axes,
5 do. mustard, 50 reams writing paper.
4 do. American segars, 6 boxes Whittimore's cotton cards,
3 pr. patent balances, 50 pieces cotton bagging, some very superior,
Also a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware.
Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 392tf
B. W. WILLIAMS.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1824—382tf.

Sale in Bladen County.

ON Wednesday the 2d day of February next, the subscriber will offer for sale at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, sundry personal property belonging to the estate of the late P. A. Tarbe, Esq. to wit—9 negroes, one yoke of oxen, 3 milch cows and calves, a small stock of hogs, a quantity of bacon, and all the remaining articles on the plantation hitherto unsold, including the late crop of corn, fodder, hay, &c.
Terms made known at the sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
P. J. TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.
December 16, 1824—7t99.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity Fall Term, 1824.

MALCOM PATTERSON & WIFE, }
vs.
COLL MURPHY and the Adm'rs of Dan'l Buie. }

IT appearing to the Court that Coll Murphy, one of the defendants in the bill of complaint mentioned, lives without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, for Coll Murphy to appear at the next Term of this Court to answer, plead or demur to said bill. *Copy*, JAS. STORM, *C. M. E.*
December 23, 1824—394 3m

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.
JAS. HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

GALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA,
ALMANACKS,
For the Year of our Lord,
1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by
STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1824—382tf.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased
By O. P. S.
August 16, 1824.—76tf

P. J. TILLINGHAST,

Has Just Received, and offers

FOR SALE,

2000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, coarse and fine—500 Alium do.
15 tons Bar Iron—flat, round and square, assorted—5 bundles Sheet Iron—Hoop Iron—Share Moluds—Castings—German and Blister Steel—Still and cross-cut Saws Iron Wire,
40 Boxes Tin Plates,
50 Bags prime *COFFEE*—10 Boxes, 10 catty's each, Hyson TEA—1 box Gunpowder Tea, in 2 lb canisters.
Loaf & Lump Sugar, in barrels—10 hhds Muscovado Sugar—Bags Pepper and Pimento.
20 hhds Molasses—4 hhds N. E. Rum—Jamaica & W. I. Rum,
1 pipe genuine *Cogniac* Brandy—Peach & Apple Brandy, in barrels,
1 pipe genuine Holland Gin—1 hhd old Nor. do.
4 qur. casks Malaga Wine—2 do Sicily Madeira superior do.
3 casks cheese—6 boxes codfish—50 bbls North ern Porter,
30 barrels & half barrels, No. 1, 2 & 3, Mackerel,
25 reams Writing paper—100 straws ½ pr. tumb'ls,
40 bags Shot—12 Kegs Dupont's and Bloomfield's Gun-powder,
4 bales white Domestic Goods—also, *Plaids* and Stripes.
Men's fine Water proof Hats—Roram & wool do.
Men's fine and coarse shoes—children's do.—Ladies calf skin-shoes, a superior article—do Morocco do.
Cotton cards in boxes & half boxes
Cotton bagging and twine for do.
Pomeroy's patent Razor Strops, with steel paste,
Pearl Ash, in Kegs—1 ton Logwood—ground do.
Fustic and Redwood—Lamp Black—White Lead,
Glass and putty—4 bbls Linseed Oil—Lamp and Tanner's Oil—clover seed—Stone Lime—4 crates crockery ware—2 hampers Bottles,
ALSO—A general assortment of fresh Dry Goods Hardware and cutlery.
Fayetteville; Dec. 16th, 1824.—396—tf.

65 kegs Cut Nails assorted
For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

NEW CASH STORE.

The subscriber from Richmond, (Va.) having taken that elegant and commodious brick building on Green street, owned and lately occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. intends to occupy one of the tenements as a WHOLESALE DRY GOOD and HARDWARE STORE, the other a RETAIL FANCY STORE, in both of which establishments will be kept constantly on hand a general and extensive assortment of all the various kinds of Goods which this market may require. His present stock is purchased with cash, principally at Auction in New-York and Philadelphia, and will be regularly kept up by cash purchases in like manner.

From long experience in business and the facilities which his arrangements are calculated to afford the subscriber, he flatters himself with having it in his power to transact business on more advantageous terms to purchasers than ever before effected in the state. His business will be entirely cash or on barter for country produce. Country merchants and planters are respectively invited to call and examine his stock, at present he is receiving about 300 packages, comprising the following assortment.

1 bale midling broad cloths, assorted colors
1 do common do do
1 do Shepperd's and Herst's fine and supra blue and black cloths
1 do black, blue and drab cassimeres
1 do Cortes ribbed do
1 do black, blue, brown and pear pelise cloths
4 do red, green and white flannels
1 do green bocking baize
4 do 3 3 1-2 and 4 point blankets stout and heavy
4 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 best rose blankets
1 Case 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 white and scarlet Merino shawls
1 do do do do do do black do do
1 do supra white and scarlet long do do
1 do do do cassimere do
1 do 4-4 fancy bordered silk handkerchiefs,
1 do elegant bordered cassimere shawls
1 do English and French black & white silk gloves
1 do do do do do hose
A complete assortment of fine narrow and wide thread laces
Rich black, trimming laces
Black cord and black Italian silk
Rich inserting and scollop trimmings
1 Case figured Manderen and Canton crape robes
2 do Canton and Nankeen crape, assorted colors and dresses, fashionable colors
1 do Supr. black Italian crapes,
La Fayette belts—a new article
Rich steel buckles
Supr. India mull mull robes and scarfs
Long white kid gloves
New style silk buttons for ladies dresses white, black and straw colored
1 Case supr. jet black bombazines
4 Bales plain & figured bombazetts assorted colors
1 Case figured satins assorted colors
1 do Plain do do
Black India sattin
A great variety of fancy Gause Gros De Naples, zela satin sprig Bolivar and Angouleme, and other small shawls and scarfs
2 Cases gentlemen's Marseilles, Valentia and silk vestings
1 do black sinchews and sarsnets
1 do green, pink and white Florence
1 do supr. black figured silk cravats
1 do do Canton handkerchiefs
2 do flagged and bandana do
1 Case figured cambric, 1 case cheap muslin robes, 1 case rich tambored book muslins
2 do plain do
1 do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 cambrics
4 do plain medium and jackonet do
2 do plain figured lenoes
2 do. 7 8, 4-4 Irish linens, and 1 do. Long lawns,
2 do. 8-4, 9-4 10-4 12-4 Diapers,
1 do. Bird's eye, do.
2 bales each, Strelitz, Burlaps, Brown, German, and white Ticklenburgs and long roles Osnaburgs,
2 cases ladies & gentlemen's worst'd & cotton hose, gentlemen's lamb's wool assorted colors, do.
1 do Negroe do.
4 bales blue plains and Kerseys
2 do. Olive and drab Lyons skins,
1 do. Drab coating,
4 do. Domestic plaids,
8 do. 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Brown domestics,
6 do. the same assortment bleached;
2 do. Sattinets assorted colors,
1 Case super. chints calico most fashionable patterns
1 do 9-8 rich do.
1 do. 3-4 do. do.
1 do. 3-4 common do.
1 do. Ladies kid and beaver gloves assorted colors,
1 do. gentlemen's Woodstock, beaver and buck-skin gloves,
ladies and gentlemen's lined gloves,
coloured Greek cravats—a new and handsome article,
plain bordered jackonet do.
1 do. cotton flag'd and madrass Hdkfs,
1 do. apron and furniture checks,
3 do. cotton and silk umbrellas,
A large assortment of shell tuck, long bent, and side combs, imitation do. do. do.
Pocket combs do.
2 do. Oarel sewing cottons
1 do. Clark's spool do.
1 do. Clark's floss do.
1 do. tapes and bobbins assorted numbers,
4 do. Leghorn flats assorted,
6 do. straw bonnets,
4 do. wool, roram and beaver hats,
Spittlefield Hdkfs,
French cambric do. with white and colored borders,
1 bale Dorchester tickings,
3 do. Scotch Ingrain carpeting,
1 case Italian sewing silks
rich gauze ribbons,
fancy sattin do.
2 do. furniture calicoes,
1 do. common plate do.
linen cambrick from fine to very fine,
1 case rich and common gilt buttons.
A general assortment of pearl do.
1 do. pins assorted numbers;
1 do. do. do. gilt,

With a general and well selected assortment of Hardware & Cutlery.

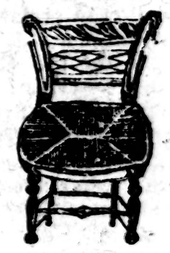
30 or 40 tons Russia and Swedes iron assorted,
English blistered, German, and Crawley steel,
A general assortment cut and wrought nails,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
A general assortment ladies shoes and bootees newest fashions, Philadelphia make.
Gentlemen's pumps, shoes and boots do. do. do.
Pimento, black pepper and race ginger,
Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson skin, } TEAS
French brandy
Holland gin
Jamaica rum
Supr. Maderai
do Sicily do
L. P. Teneriffe
do Lisbon
And genuine Port
Sweet Malaga } WINES.
Double refined family sugar
Loaf and lump do
And a general supply of all other kinds of GROCERIES; together an assortment of QUEENS WARE, GLASS, &c. JAMES KYLE.
Fayetteville, (N. C.) Oct. 7, 1824—383tf

Packets for Philadelphia.



THE subscriber having established a line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the line commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to merit with encouragement. Philadelphia with its manufacturers, has become so great a manufacturing place that cotton can be sold to some extent, and a advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, will no doubt be soon greater.
JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824——382tf
The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Cape Fear Journal, will insert this three months and send their accounts for settlement to this office.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the [illegible] of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.
N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1824—393tf.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



Saddlery Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to their former stand, (opposite the *Mansion House*) the New Store, opposite the LA FAYETTE HOTEL, Hay Street, where they have just received in addition to their former STOCK, a large assortment of

Sole and harness leather	Plated bridle bits
Skirting and hog skins	Stirrup irons
Calf skins & shoe binding	Spurs
Large English sheep skins	Saddle mountings
Common do do	Brass spurs
Cochineal and wood red morocco	Stirrup irons
	Tacks
Green and yellow do	Cut tacks
Black Curracoa do	Saddle trees
Ladies' and men's saddles	Straining webs
Saddle bags and valices	Cotton and worsted
Black and russett bridles	Saddlers hammers
Martingales	Pincers
Hard leather trunks	Knives
Hair trunks	Needles
Black varnish	Spring thong gig whips
Plated coach and gig harness mounting	Plated mounted Coach
Jappaned do do do	Twig

Which they will sell low for cash, cotton or approved paper. JOSEPH SNIVELY & Co.
Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—392tf

Take Notice,

THAT at the December Term 1824 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Cumberland, at Fayetteville, letters of administration were granted unto me, upon the estate of John Cole dec'd: Now this is to inform all persons having claims against the said estate, that they present them for payment, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.
WILLIAM NOTT, Jr.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1824.—3t98.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me by Book Account or Note—more particularly those whose accounts are of long standing, for one, two, three and four years, will please to come forward and settle the same before the 1st day of January next, or they will surely find them in an officer's hands for collection.
DONALD M'QUEEN.
Fayetteville, December 16, 1824—393tf

Education.

THE subscriber being employed to take charge of the school on Hay Mount, will open it on the first Monday in January for the reception of scholars. The terms, per quarter, will be the same as in the Academy, to be paid in advance. Having had several years experience in this business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. the greatest attention will be paid to the morals and improvement of those committed to his care. For further information inquire of Mr. C. J. Tooker and Mr. W. L. M'Neill, of this place.
F. A. MOSES.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 22, 1824—394tf

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of [illegible] Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of the master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and the will having been declared null by the decree of the courts,
The above reward will be given for the apprehension and the same in proportion for each, to any person who will return them, or secure them in any gaol so that they may be recovered by their rightful owner.
The following is a description of these negroes:
A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stammer when he talks fast, and pretends to be a conjurer. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his front teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.
NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annexed.
392tf